ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE. The Ministerial Crisis in the French Republic,

The American mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, arrived at her wharf last evening, from Liverpool, via Halifax. She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, the

Saturday, contained all the points of the news.

The latest accounts from Paris state that there ha been no ministry formed The only obstacle in the ald cabinet will retain office. It is also thought that treme measure of setting him up in opposition to the

have he an interview with the Stadtholders of the of the conference. At Vienna, rumors were prevalent of an intended convention of the Provincial Diets, and

the suspension of the state of siege.

Measures of violence and compulsion were still proeeded with at Cassel, and a permanent court-martial

poses to station a number of steamers along the coast where a tribe generally established its camps; 168 per-sons, 205,000 sheep, 12,000 horses, 490 camels, and 360 oxen were killed.

It is stated, via Trieste, that Bem, the celebrated

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending December 5, 1850, show that the exports of British and Irish produce amounted in value to £5,362,319, against £4,691,161 in the same month of 1849, being an in-December 5, 1850, the exports amounted to £60,400,525, against £54,089,809 in the corresponding period of

December 5, 1850, the exports amounted to £60,400,525, against £54,089,800 in the corresponding period of 1846, being an increase of £6,310,706, and, as compared with 1848, of £16,992,613.

The Ministerial Crisis in France—The Position of the President.

[From the London Times. Jan. 10.]

The irregular but inevitable intervention of military power, by means not provided for in the terms of the constitutional compact, is the inherent disease of the republican form of government. The duties and exploits of war abroad and at home, or the defence of society against the struggling elements of revolution, invest the encessful military chieftain of the day with a paramount command. His political influence grows with his military authority, and, as he stands in no relation of positive obedience to the accercion, but wields, in fact, a share of sovereignty, it rests in me small degree with his own forbearance or ambition to preserve or to cruch the institutions which act limits to his power. In republican Rome, the wise jealousy of the Senate prohibited a general in command of troops from approaching, even in his own person, within an extended radius of the city; and though the conflicting powers and institutions of the Roman people condemned them to a life of incessant perturbation and mutual violence, their liberties were preserved until the successful generals of the Commonwealth occupied and overshadowed the act of power. Such reflections might pass for the merest traisms of history, if they were not repeated under our own eyes with that degree of novelty and excitement which apportains to cotemporery persons and events. The French nation seems destined to leave no experiment unrepeated, and to demonstrate at its own occite every proposition which had obtained even in antiquity the stamp of experience and the assent of mankind.

satiquity the stamp of experience and the assent of mankind.
General Changarnier fills in France this great military position, inconsistent alike with the positive constitutional rights both of the President and of the Assembly. He belongs neither to the one nor to the other; but he is the impersonation or independent military force, following a line of policy which is not necessarily that of the executive or of the legislative authorities. What that line of policy is no one has pretended to divine. If General Changarnier has no other quality of General Monk he shares at least his impenetrable secrecy. It can only be affirmed that it does not suit the purpose of the Commandant of Paris to place himself unreservedly at the disposal of either party; and that he neither intends to promote the personal ambition of the Bonnapartese, nor to pledge himself to perpetuate the incoherent prerogatives of a popular Assembly. He stands therefore obnoxious to the hossility of the former and the distrust of the latter; but, to horrow a metaphor from the chessboard, he has selected and prepared his position with so mach address that he is covered by other pleess on the board, and cannot be averaged.

mech saidness that he is covered by other pieces on the board, and cannot be swept off it without leaving the President in check by his opponents.

Louis Napoleon has therefore taken advantage of this crisis, and perhaps augmented its original importance, for the purpose of remoting, at all inhards, this formidable antagonist. The excraordinary military power committed to General Changarainer, at the time when Paris was hourly threatened by an insurcetion, have no longer any chiefe. Such power are manifestly inconsistent with the ordinary executive duties of the government, and they are more so than balance of political opposition. On the sirictest constitutional principles, a military authority ought to case from the moment when it gives just umbrage to a regular branch of the civil power. We entirely concur, therefore, in the opinion that Louis Napoleon could no longer tolerate a military authority which refused to acknowledge itself amenable to his government, and which evidently aspired to extend its patronnys over the State, for objects which have not been clearly disclosed, but which may be suspected. Possiboth has those which have known to the public but, at a currily his own person call allow the property of the Resistant has state of things. While but, at a general on whose obedience and deference he could only rely up to a certain point seem to us constitute a sufficient ground for the determination at all hazards to end such a state of things. While is laste, there is, in fact, no security for either of the rival powers of the Republic, and if matters were driven to extremity and the surface of the souther such as the president would equally insure the subjection of the Assembly. Were an army sets at all in such questions, lie chief is should. In the serve to the reputation of the evidence of the Republic, and if matters were driven to extremity and the country is to be protected against matter revolution, it is time that General Changaraier is entirely has no other meaning, and must still be regarde

The Fraince Desiting of America.

Bit Henry But be london Times. Jan. 5.

Little of the london Times of the london the london London.

London Henry But he london London.

London Henry But he london London.

Bet Mester had anticipated every favorite apocition of the london London.

Bet Webster had anticipated every favorite apocition of 180 years to that moment of price the shift he moiety of sectory was closing. But no comer was Bit Henry warmed in his discourse, than he elaborated every familiar point of transatiantic oratory, and in satisfying every agriculture of the london London.

In simple truth, the two speakers had a straight and elvious course to run. They could wall aford to join hands in congretulation and compliment. At this straight and elvious course to run. They could wall aford to join hands in congretulation and compliment as that reported from New York; and the events of the last two years have amply shown that a constitutional republic differ only typnanies or democratic experiments. When M. Guizce the London Lond

this side of the Atlantic, but perhaps less serious when more closely contemplated, they have always! acknowledged that private opinions must pield; to the recorded will of society at large and that no community can materian a political existence where every citizen claims the right of promoting by violence his own speculative conceits.

We believe Mr. Webster was substantially justified in treating as already exploded the recent agitation for the discolution of the federal Union. There is, indeed, something so unprecedented in this enormous aggregation of states and territories that it is impossible to arrive at any probable conclusion respecting the future deathine of a merica. The weights on the two seaboards are now so immense that the constitutional fabric must needs be exposed to severance from its own gravitation alone. The thirteen States of the Union have already become three-and thirty, if not more, for they increase as we write, and there is space and verge enough for converting the number into a hundred. It is beyond all human power to calculate the prospects of a government to which one continent supplies territory and another population. What Californies is offeries. America is to the whole world. No example has every there seem of such a wighty and interminable conflux of prosples Ireland alone supplies yearly to this extraordinary State the population of a first class city. San Francisco has increased more in two years than Brighton in fity. The treasures of the new territory have attracted immigrants in equal numbers from the two provedial extremities of the world-from China and Pera; and yet by some wonderful process the system offite Union appears to absorb and assimiliate to its constitution these various and conflicting elements. No speculator can prognosticate the the dof auch a prodigious experiment, or prophesy the eventual decisions of a chamber in which the degrates of California and New Mexico will meet the representatives of Florida and New Mexico will meet the representatives of Flo

Affairs in Rome.

ARRIVAL OF ARCHMISHOF HUGHES IN THE ETERNAL.

CHY-ONE OF THE PHANES OF LIFE IN EUROPE.

The expectations of the Romans, with respect to the measures of elemency said to be in preparation for the opening year appear to be entirely failacious, for no intimation of any such measure has as yet been published nor does the present political rigor of the government seem likely to be at all mitigated. On the other hand, the spiritual sceptre of the Holy See is wielded with less saverity, and his bolines will shortly preclaim a jubilee for the space of a fortnight during which period, after due preachings, processions and prayers, a plenary shoulution will be gracted to all such repristual offenders as shall have made a full and general confession of their sins. It is a pity that temporal offenders have no such jubiles appointed for the remission of their political transgressions. The Pope is said to have wished the jubiles to commence immediately after christmas, but was induced to defor it until Lent, on account of the ill humor which the necessary closure of the testers and steppage of the usual carnival guistics would have produced. These patches are being resumed with more spirit than during the last two or three years, but are principally owing to the presence of a great number of English and foreign families of distinction, amongst whom, as recent arrivals and very interesting once for the collection of the rights and consistency of the Roman on the State of receptions and conversations. One of the richest nobic exceptions and conversations. One of the richest nobic seeds for which the produced of the state of receptions and conversations. One of the richest nobic seeds for the collection of the state of receptions and conversations. One of the richest nobic seeds of the state o

MORNING EDITION—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1851.

***Bayes and the property of the p Caldewgate a number of the houses were floosed in the lower stories. At the Irish Damide the people had to go into and leave their houses by means of planks placed across the water which could not be kept out of the lower stories. In the Willow Holm the water got into the houses, to the great discomfort and alarm of the ismates. From the Castle-bank the flood was seen to rise up far above the floor of Simpson's mill, and within a short distance of the windows The wheel was three fourths submerged, and the block of buildings in the neighborhood appeared as if fully on vironed by the flood. The whole of the ground up above the level of the most round the castle was flooded. The parapets of the bridge leading into the Serceries, only appeared above the water. The cricketers' tent door was burst open by the flood, and the building was more than half under water. From the Castle bank across to the foot of Etterby Scaur, was one continued watery expanse, and soarcely broken even by the insignificant top of a hedgerow. Had the Devonshire and other banks been as low as they were not many years ago, there is little question that a large portion of the lower district of Elicotygate would have been deluged. The scene from Etterby Scaur, at four o'clock, was one of great beauty and grandeut. The whole of the vale below was one broad, expansive, and placid lake, or rather recembed commodel bay for the anchorage of an extensive may. The view towards Rickerby from Eden bridge was levely in the extreme. As far as the vision could penetrate, there was one wide expanse of water, only broken by the uprising plantations. From Eden bridge was levely in the extreme. As far as the vision could penetrate, there was one wide expanse of water, only broken by the uprising plantations. From Eden bridge have a construction of the grandeut were the beat of the could are seen to both sides could not be less than an area of a thousand acres. Along Betcherby read the fields were fooded The grandeut for a quarter of a mile. Here a epeculator, w

The Gold Question in Europe.

(From the London Observer, January 5)

California is working its effect upon the "money market" of the world. It is not two dozen days slose the "medium" of circulation in Holland was changed from gold to silver. In consequence of the disparity that exists between the quantity of these metals now known to be an existence, the proximate cause of the rejection of the former being the extra quantity produced principally in California. Belgium has either "done likewise," or intends to do co almost immediately; and France already takes measures to "follow in the wake" of these examples. England therefore, is the only commercial country in Europe e2 any note wherein gold is the "legal tender," and to Eugland consequently the stream maturally and necessarily flows, as the result of the inexcrable lawsoff commerce. It is almost certain that the production of gold has been trabled within the past ten years, and as there is no asting any bounds to its furthes increase, it becomes an inevitable duty to lock the question of consequences in the face at this momen!

In the year 1846 the production, of gold was £1.290. (co) in 1848, prior to the discovery of California, it was £4.160.000, (the whole ir grease having arisen in Russia), but in 1850 it was £14.100.000 or which no less than £10.000.000 was restricted from the entirely new source—California, During the same decade, or full period of 10 years, however the production of elliver was infinitely mailor; for while in 1840 the aggregate of that met A in circulation accounted to commerce what better than As millions and three quarters sterling £5.650.271, in 1850 it had only increase to little more than seven millions and one conduction of elliver was infinitely mailor; for while in 1840 the aggregate of that met A in circulation accounted to commerce. The increase of gold baying therefore been so much greater than the increase of silver, and every appearance touding to satishish the fact that it will be still greater than the increase of sil

The effect upon individuals, of this state of things, may be indeed must be disactrons in a greater or upon thorsularly, as a whole, will be decidedly been all the state of t

with the exception of Indian Corn, which is 0d. to is.

For per quarter lower on the week.

Markets.

Mark

and the English whent in some places is said to weigh 2 lbs a bushel lighter than the same descriptions weighed during the frost of December. Under such circumstance no case brings more than he can help. Meanwhile the arrivals are short, and the government returns show that the supplies of foreign corn to the whole kingdom are not increasing, nor does there appear any probability of their being as large as hitherto, unless our priess improve, for gradually the prices paid by the consumer abroad must rise, until preduction is stimulated in advance. Wheat — The market here is dull while in the agricultural and in the manufacturing districts the demand is fair, at fully laterates. In the Baltic, prime red wheat is quoted at 38a to 40a for spring shipment which leaves no margin for profit here, as such would not sell at over 4ds. duty paid. Barley.—Our English crop appears turning out larger in quantity, if not better in quality, than was expected; and as the wet, mild weather in against theoperations of the malster, prices have declined gradually since barvest. Some 51 ib English has been sold to distillers at under 12st, while a parcel of beautiful Danish Chevaller 20 lb., was sold to a maister at 30a. The bulk of foreign growth seems likely to be increased by improvement in culture of old arable, more than by breaking up new soll, for, if by manure, or more tillage, or better seed, each grain be doubled in size, of course the whole bulk produced would increase also. Oata.—The market is not lower; supplies are short, and consumption must be increasing. Meanwhile the crops in Sweden and Benmark are said to have been very superior last harvest, and from thence we now draw our chief spring supplies. Benns and pass.—The crops of English were short, which raised prices here and abrond, and the trade is now dull and epirtless. Floor.—The stocks are comparatively short, both of English and foreign and prices, therefore here is the weak with daily cales of 700 to 80c bales. The effect of the advices trom Liverpool, annou

Bowner Theatran.—The tragic play of the "Templar," a piece which is now being played in London with a success which is said to be unprecedented, will again be presented this evening, with new seenery, spiendid costumes and appointments. Mr. J. E. Scott will appear as Guston is Roch, Mise Wennyss as Isaline, Mr. Fenno, who is a great fovorite as Bertrand Titton as Aymeride legkoche, Pope as St. Foice, and Hamilton as Relfe. This is a very excellent cast, and with the admirable arrangement of Mr. Stevens behind the outtain, there can be little doubt of an equally successful career at this side of the Atlantic. Miss Hiffset will sing one of her favorite beliade, and the entertainments will conclude with the excellent drama entitled "Our Son of the See," which is witnessed with delight on every evening of its production. The part of Harry Helm an American tar, by Mr. A W. Fenno, who is a very good comedian

BROADWAY THEATRY—The highly attractive and grand spectacle of "Faustus." has entered on its third week of representation with increased success and with sugmented splender. The celebrated carnival scene, which has been witnessed with delight, is now entirely remodelled, and embraces the additional able auxiliaries to the ballet corps, of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, who dance a graceful pas de deux; and also the tamborine gallep by the little sisters Carlo. The gymnastic feats, by Signor Felix Carlo, and his son the petite Randolph, are classic and wonderful, and end considerably to the attractiveness of the spectacle. We have so frequently uttered our commendations of this delightful plece that nothing now occurs to u to say, further than that the industigable manager has catered with his usual industry and good taste, and that his enterprise and discernment have met with their customary reward in nightly overdowing audiences. A new comedy, entitled "My Heart's Idol," portrayed by Messra Byott. Conway, Madme Ponisi, Mrs. Abbot, and Miss A. Goughenheim, has been produced, and has proved an additional feature of attractio

given between the parts.

Storman Hall.—The excellent panorama of the "Tableaux of New England." should be seen by all those who can take pleasure in beholding any paintings.

Sattler's Corronance, which may justly be termed the most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this city, are highly deserving of public patronage.

New Overs House.-The Tribune has been insisting upon, and persisting in, the assertion that Mr. Triplet has gone to Havana, to arrange with Signor Marti for the purchase of the Stuyvesant lot, on the Fourth avenue, that an opera house may be built upon it. It has been indignant, also, that its "elow cotemporaries" should not have found out this wonderful secret; and again and again renews its story, as a very remarkable piece of news. Well, what does it amount to? Why, that Mr. Tripler did not go to Havans for any such purpose. His chiect was to secure a patent for a sugar

that Mr. Tripler did net go to Havana for any such purpose. His chiect was to secure a patent for a sugar refining machine; and we have authority for saying that he has had no communication with Mr. Marti about the lot in question. There have been two negotiations pending with respect to the lot. One of thom has been carried on by the lawyers between the contracting parties, and it is very doubtful that the result will produce an opera house. If it should, we know into whose hands such an establishment must inevitably come. Meanwhile, we think the present operations will do to finish the season with.

Intainx Opera House—The production of Bomeo and Juliet, to night, will attract doubtless, one of the most crowded houses of the season; and as far as we can judge, by our knowledge of the music, Paredi will surpass even her former triumphs. Never, perhaps, has a vocalist passed through an ordeal more perplexing than that which has attended her carrier, yet no one will now deny that she is so consummate an erticle, as to bear the mind whelly at a loss in making a decision as to her best role. Miss virginia whiting will amatin the part of Juliet to night, thus edding interest to the musical event. We believe that the young hely his no reason to be timid as to the result of hor trial. Her musical education, volon, knowledge of the Italian language, together with the sympathy and encouragement of such a Komee as Faredi, chould give her all requisite confidence to secure the entire approbation of the public.

Cinners's Missrance—This inimitable band continues in a career of success. The hall is always, if not overflowing, well filled and the reliters if we may judge from the bappy expression of their faces, and the refittered cheers which follow every performance, generally retire highly delighted with the enjoyment of the overlang.

Figure 2 descriptions.—This band is becoming very popular, if we may Judge from the large assemblinges

mental performances, buriesque opera, an exquina dancing.

Frances' Missessis.—This band is becoming very popular, if we may judge from the large assemblages which rightly visit the hall. The musical arrangements of Mr Kneam are excellent—the bone player is a capital performer, and the soles on the violin and guitar by Meers. Meyer and Huntly are executed with great musical shiftly. A very pleasant evening can be passed at the Hall of Minstrelay.

Rannes Concerns.—Mr. and Mrs. Doctor, in comegations of indisposition, did not appear at Feliows Mail, on Sunday evening last. They will appear next Sunday evening, with many other eminent artists.

The Steamship Arctic.

The Steamship Arctic.

The appearance in your paper, this morning, of an article throwing the entire blame of the chort supply of ceal on board of the American steamship, on the agents in Liverpoot, leads me to call your attention to the fact that the last passage of the Arctic, from Liverpool to New York, was performed fail is 3-1 days, and that she then had a sufficient supply of coal. It is, therefore, evident that there must have been a reason for only giving her thisteen days' supply; which, I suppose to be, that at this scance that is an arctic of irright offered which has been taken in preference to a fall supply of coal. The agents in Liverpoil are above the treachery and meannest in hiverpoil are above the treachery and meannest included to them in some of this metalog's papers.

New York, Jun 10, 1851.